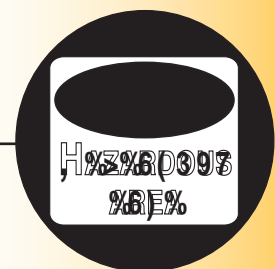
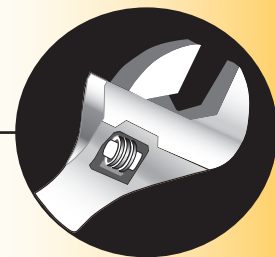


# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

**Chapter 296-863**

**February 2005 Edition**

**Washington Industrial  
Safety & Health Act**



# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

Chapter 296-863 WAC

## Other Rules that may apply to your workplace

- The WISHA Safety and Health Core Rules, Chapter 296-800 WAC, contain the basic requirements that apply to most employers in Washington. They also contain:
  - An Introduction that lists important information you should know, including a section on building, fire and electrical codes.
  - A Resource section that includes a complete list of all WISHA rules and a directory of the Labor and Industries (L&I) offices.
- Other WISHA rules may apply to you, depending on the activities and operations of your workplace. Contact your local L&I office if you're uncertain about which WISHA requirements apply to you.
- To go online to access all the Safety and Health Rules: <http://www.lni.wa.gov/safety>
- If you would like to receive e-mail notification of rule updates, please register for the Standards Listserv on the WISHA web site at <http://www.lni.wa.gov/main/listservs/default.asp>
- For a CD or paper copy contact us by:

Mail: Department of Labor and Industries  
P.O. Box 44620  
Olympia, WA 98504-4620

Telephone: 1-800-4BE-SAFE (1-800-423-7233)

# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

Chapter 296-863-WAC

# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

Chapter 296-863 WAC

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Chapter 296-863 WAC

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# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

Chapter 296-863 WAC

## Chapter Contents

# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

WAC 296-863-10005

## Scope

Scope



- This chapter applies to powered industrial trucks that use electric motors or internal combustion engines. This includes, but isn't limited to:
  - Fork trucks
  - Forklifts
  - Tractors
  - Platform lift trucks
  - Motorized hand trucks
  - Other specialized industrial trucks.



### Definition:

A **powered industrial truck (PIT)** is a mobile, power-driven vehicle used to carry, push, pull, lift, stack, or tier material.



### Exemption:

- This chapter doesn't apply to:
  - Compressed air-powered industrial trucks
  - Nonflammable compressed gas-operated industrial trucks
  - Vehicles covered by chapter 296-307 WAC, Safety Standards for Agriculture
  - Vehicles intended primarily for earth moving or over-the-road hauling.

# Notes

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# Design, Construction, and Equipment

WAC 296-863-200

## Summary

### YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

**To make sure PITs are properly designed, constructed, and equipped**

#### You must

##### Design and construction

Make sure PITs meet design and construction requirements  
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Design, Construction,  
and Equipment



# Design, Construction, and Equipment

WAC 296-863-200

## Summary

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WAC 296-863-20040 .....200-9



# Design, Construction, and Equipment

WAC 296-863-200

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-20005

#### Make sure PITs meet design and construction requirements

##### You must

- Make sure PITs meet American National Standards Institute (ANSI) design and construction requirements.
- Make sure PITs manufactured **before** March 1, 2000, meet the requirements of ANSI B56.1-1969, Safety Standards for Powered Industrial Trucks.
- Make sure PITs manufactured **on or after** March 1, 2000, meet the requirements of ANSI B56.1-1993, Safety Standards for Powered Industrial Trucks.
- Make sure rough terrain forklift trucks manufactured on or after January 1, 2005, meet the design and construction requirements of ANSI B56.6-1992, Safety Standard for Rough Terrain Forklift Trucks.



##### Note:

- There may be a nameplate on the PIT or a statement in the instruction manual indicating that the PIT meets the requirement of the appropriate ANSI standard. If in doubt, check with the manufacturer.
- ANSI B56.1-1993 and B56.6-1992 are available by:
  - Purchasing copies by writing:  
American National Standards Institute  
11 West 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10036
  - or**
  - Contacting the ANSI website at [www.ansi.org](http://www.ansi.org)

Design, Construction,  
and Equipment



# Design, Construction, and Equipment

WAC 296-863-200

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-20010

#### Meet these requirements when modifying or altering PITs

##### You must

- Have written approval from the PIT manufacturer before making any modifications to the PIT that:
  - Change the relative position of the various parts of the PIT from what they were when originally received from the manufacturer
  - Add extra parts not provided by the PIT manufacturer
  - Eliminate any parts
  - Affect capacity or safe operation.



##### Exemption:

- This doesn't apply to converting PITs from gasoline to LPG fuel.

##### You must

- Make sure any modifications or additions to the PIT are shown on the plates, tags, or decals to reflect any changes in the PITs:
  - Capacity
  - Operation
  - Maintenance instructions.



# Design, Construction, and Equipment

WAC 296-863-200

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-20015

#### Make sure PITs are properly labeled

##### You must

- Make sure all PIT nameplates as well as any stickers, stencils or marks that relate to the stability and safety of the PIT are:
  - In place
  - Legible.



##### Note:

- PITs should have a nameplate installed by the manufacturer that contains at least the following information:
  - Model and serial number
  - Approximate weight of the PIT
  - Certification that the manufacturer has met the mandatory requirements of ANSI B56.1, Safety Standards for Powered Industrial Trucks
  - Type designation to show the PIT meets the applicable requirements of a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

##### You must

- Make sure PITs approved for hazardous (classified) locations have a label or some other identifying mark indicating acceptance by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.
- Make sure PITs with front-end attachments, including fork extensions, are marked to:
  - Identify the attachment
  - Show the approximate combined weight of the PIT and attachment
  - Show the maximum capacity of the PIT with attachments at their highest elevation and the load laterally centered.





# Design, Construction, and Equipment

WAC 296-863-200

## Rule

WAC 296-863-20020

### Protect operators from falling objects

#### You must

- Use an overhead guard to protect operators from falling objects such as small packages, boxes, and bagged material.



#### Exemption:

- A high lift rider truck may be operated without the guard, providing all of the following conditions are met:
  - Vertical movement of the lifting mechanism is restricted to 72 inches (1800 mm) or less from the ground
  - The high lift rider truck will operate only in an area where:
    - The top of a tiered load won't be more than 120 inches (3000 mm) high
    - The bottom of a tiered load won't be more than 72 inches (1800 mm) high
    - Only stable loads are handled
    - The operator is protected from objects falling from high stack areas.



#### Note:

- The overhead guard isn't intended to withstand the impact of a maximum capacity load of the PIT.

#### You must

- Equip all high lift rider trucks with overhead guards that meet the design and construction requirements of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) B56.1-1993, Safety Standards for Powered Industrial Trucks.
- Use a vertical load backrest extension to keep all or any part of the load from falling backwards towards the operator if the load presents a hazard.

# Design, Construction, and Equipment

WAC 296-863-200

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-20025

#### Provide fall protection on order pickers

##### You must

- Make sure order pickers have either:
  - Standard guardrails on all open sides**or**
  - A safety harness and lanyard that are connected to a tie off point that has been approved by the PIT manufacturer.
- Make sure personal fall arrest equipment meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-87035, Appendix C, Personal Fall Arrest Systems.

### WAC 296-863-20030

#### Provide directional lights on PITs when required

##### You must

- Provide PITs with directional lighting if the general lighting is less than 2 lumens per square foot.



##### Note:

- Lighting levels can be measured with a light meter.
- Conversion information: 1 foot-candle = 1 lumen incident per square foot = 10.76 lux.



# Design, Construction, and Equipment

WAC 296-863-200

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-20035

#### Make sure liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fueled PITs meet these requirements

##### You must

- Use fuel containers that meet **either** of the following minimum requirements:
  - A U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) approved container authorized for LP-gas service that has a minimum service pressure of 240 pounds per square inch gage (psig)
  - or**
  - A container Type 250 that has a design pressure of 312.5 psig.
- Make sure fuel containers don't use variable liquid-level gages that require venting fuel to the atmosphere.
- Make sure the fuel system of PITs **used inside buildings:**
  - Has an approved automatic shutoff valve, located ahead of the inlet of the gas-air mixer, that will stop the flow of fuel to the mixer if the engine stops
  - and**
  - Use not more than 2 LP-gas fuel containers.
- Make sure the fuel system of PITs **used outdoors** has an approved automatic shutoff valve, located ahead of the inlet of the gas-air mixer, that will stop the flow of fuel to the mixer if both:
  - The ignition is **off**
  - The engine isn't running.



##### Note:

- You may use an atmospheric type regulator (zero governor) as a shutoff valve if the PIT is used outdoors.



# Design, Construction, and Equipment

WAC 296-863-200

## Rule

WAC 296-863-20040

### Meet these requirements when converting gasoline fuel PITs to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel

#### You must

- Make sure PITs originally approved to use gasoline for fuel that are then converted to LPG fuel:
  - Meet the requirements for LP or LPS designated PITs  
**and**
  - Are converted using only approved equipment.



#### Definitions:

- **LP** refers to liquefied petroleum gas-powered trucks that, in addition to meeting all the requirements for type G trucks, have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
- **LPS** refers to liquefied petroleum gas powered trucks that, in addition to meeting the requirements for LP type trucks, have additional exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems safeguards.



#### Note:

- Tables 1, 2, and 3 list the types of PITs and the locations where they can be used safely.
- The description of the component parts of the conversion system and the recommended method of installation on specific PITs are contained in the "Listed by Report" provided by the testing laboratory.

Design, Construction,  
and Equipment



# Notes

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# Inspection, Repair, Maintenance, and Servicing

WAC 296-863-300

## Summary

### YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

**To make sure PITs are kept in safe condition and properly serviced**



#### References:

- Appropriate respiratory protection may need to be used when operating PITs. See chapter 296-841 WAC, Respiratory Hazards, for more information.
- Appropriate PPE may need to be worn. See WAC 296-800-160 in the Safety and Health Core Rules for more information.

### You must

#### Inspect, repair and maintain PITs

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# Inspection, Repair, Maintenance, and Servicing

WAC 296-863-300

## Summary

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Service batteries for electric PITs safely	
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# Inspection, Repair, Maintenance, and Servicing

WAC 296-863-300

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-30005

#### Make sure PITs are in safe working condition

##### You must

- Remove any PIT from service that's not in safe operating condition.
- Immediately remove PITs from service that have any of the following problems, and don't return them to service until the cause of the problem has been eliminated:
  - A leak in the fuel system.
  - A clogged water muffler screen or other muffler part.
  - An exhaust system that's emitting hazardous sparks or flames.
  - A part that's hotter than its normal operating temperature thus creating a hazardous condition.





# Inspection, Repair, Maintenance, and Servicing

WAC 296-863-300

## Rule

WAC 296-863-30010

### Inspect your PITs

#### You must

- Inspect PITs according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Inspect PITs at these times:
  - Daily before being put into service
  - and**
  - After each shift, if the PIT is used on a continuous (24-hour) basis.



#### Note:

- You can designate someone on the off-going shift, on-coming shift, or some other person to do the inspection.

#### You must

- Report and correct any deficiencies noted during the inspection.



# Inspection, Repair, Maintenance, and Servicing

WAC 296-863-300

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-30015

#### Meet these requirements when repairing PITs

##### You must

- Make sure repairs are made by authorized persons.
- Make sure replacement parts are equivalent to the parts used in the original design.
- Make sure repairs aren't made in Class I, II, or III locations. See Tables 1, 2, and 3 for more information.



##### Definitions:

- **Class I locations** are areas where flammable gases or vapors are, or may be, present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures.
- **Class II locations** are areas where the presence of combustible dust could be sufficient to produce explosions.
- **Class III locations** are areas where the presence of easily ignitable fibers are suspended in the air but aren't in large enough quantities to produce ignitable mixtures.

##### You must

- Make sure fuel and ignition system repairs that involve fire hazards are made only in locations designated for such repairs.
- Disconnect the battery before starting repairs to a PIT electrical system.
- Close the fuel container shutoff valve before repairing an LP-gas fueled PIT in a garage.



##### Exemption:

- The container shutoff valve may be left open if it's necessary to run the engine.



# Inspection, Repair, Maintenance, and Servicing

WAC 296-863-300

## Rule

**WAC 296-863-30020**

### **Maintain your PITs properly**

#### **You must**

- Maintain PITs according to this chapter and the manufacturer's instructions.
- Keep PITs:
  - Clean
  - Free of excess lint, oil, and grease.
- Take appropriate precautions to protect employees from the hazards associated with the cleaning agents or solvents used.
  - Precautions could include methods such as ventilation.
- Make sure solvents used for cleaning PITs have a flash point of 100° F or more.



# Inspection, Repair, Maintenance, and Servicing

WAC 296-863-300

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-30025

#### Service gasoline fueled PITs safely

##### You must

- Handle and store liquid fuels, such as gasoline and diesel fuel, according to the National Fire Protection Association Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (NFPA No. 30-1996).



##### Note:

- National Fire Protection Association codes are available by:
  - Purchasing copies by writing:  
National Fire Protection Association  
1 Batterymarch Park  
Quincy, MA 02169-7471
  - or**
  - Contacting the NFPA website at [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org).

##### You must

- Stop the engine before filling a fuel tank.
- Avoid spilling fuel during servicing.
- Make sure you do **not** use open flames to check the gasoline level in fuel tanks.
- Do the following before restarting the engine after fueling:
  - Put on the fuel tank cap.
  - Make sure spilled oil or fuel is completely washed away or evaporated.



# Inspection, Repair, Maintenance, and Servicing

WAC 296-863-300

## Rule

**WAC 296-863-30030**

### **Service liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fueled PITs safely**

#### **You must**

- Handle and store liquefied petroleum gas fuel according to the National Fire Protection Association Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (NFPA No. 58-1998).
- Shut down the engine while fueling.
- Fuel PITs equipped with permanently mounted fuel containers outdoors.
- Make sure filling fuel containers from industrial bulk storage containers is done at least:
  - 10 feet from the nearest masonry-walled building
  - 25 feet from the nearest building or other construction
  - 25 feet from any building opening.
- Make sure PITs are stored or serviced inside garages only when:
  - There are no leaks in the fuel system**and**
  - The fuel tanks aren't filled beyond the maximum filling density specified in WAC 296-24-47505 (12)(a), Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases.



#### **Reference:**

- See Chapter 296-24 WAC, Part F-1, for LPG charging equipment requirements and maximum filling density and LPG service stations.



# Inspection, Repair, Maintenance, and Servicing

WAC 296-863-300

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-30035

#### Make sure battery charging areas are safe

##### You must

- Make sure battery charging areas are designated and provided with all of the following:
  - Means to flush and neutralize spilled electrolyte
  - Fire protection
  - Ventilation that's adequate to disperse fumes from gassing batteries.
- Prohibit smoking in battery charging areas.
- Take precautions to prevent open flames, sparks, or electric arcs in battery charging areas.
- Protect battery charging equipment from being damaged by PITs.
- Provide at least one of the following to handle batteries:
  - Conveyor
  - Overhead hoist
  - Other equivalent material handling equipment.

Repair and  
Maintenance



# Inspection, Repair, Maintenance, and Servicing

WAC 296-863-300

## Rule

**WAC 296-863-30040**

### **Service batteries for electric PITs safely**

#### **You must**

- Make sure PITs are properly positioned with the brake on before charging or changing batteries.
- Make sure you do **not** use open flames to check the electrolyte level in storage batteries.
- Do the following when charging batteries:
  - Make sure vent caps are functioning
  - Open the battery or compartment covers to dissipate heat
  - Pour acid into water, never pour water into acid.
- Provide a carboy tilter or siphon to handle electrolyte.
- Keep tools and other metallic objects away from the top of uncovered batteries.
- Make sure reinstalled batteries are properly positioned and secured.



## Summary



### YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

#### To operate your PITs safely

##### You must

##### General operations

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Operate PITs safely  
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##### Special operations

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Meet these requirements when using elevators  
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Meet these requirements when using dockboards (bridge plates)  
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# Operations

WAC 296-863-400

## Summary

Meet these requirements when loading or unloading railroad cars with a PIT  
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Meet these requirements when loading or unloading highway trucks with  
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### Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fueled PITs

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### Personnel lifting

Make sure work platforms and PITs used to lift people meet these  
requirements  
WAC 296-863-40060 ..... 400-12

Operate PITs using elevated work platforms safely  
WAC 296-863-40065 ..... 400-13



### WAC 296-863-40005

### Protect employees around PITs

#### You must

- Make sure operators use restraint devices, such as seatbelts or lap-bars, when they are provided on the PIT.
- Make sure you don't allow people:
  - Under the elevated part of any PIT, whether it's loaded or empty
  - To put any part of their body between the uprights of the mast  
**or**
  - Outside the running lines of the PIT.
- Make sure you don't allow unauthorized people to ride on PITs.
- Make sure people riding on PITs have a safe place to ride.
- Make sure you don't allow stunt driving or horseplay.
- Make sure PITs aren't driven up to anyone in front of a bench or other fixed object.
- Make sure access to fire aisles, stairways, and fire equipment is kept clear.
- Make sure there's sufficient headroom under overhead installations such as lights, pipes, and sprinkler systems to safely operate PITs.



#### Reference:

- PIT operations may cause the airborne concentration levels of carbon monoxide gas to increase. You have to keep the concentration levels below the levels specified in Chapter 296-841 WAC, Respiratory Hazards.

# Operations

WAC 296-863-400

## Rule

**WAC 296-863-40010**

### Operate PITs safely

#### You must

- Operate PITs according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Make sure PIT operators do all of the following:
  - Obey all traffic regulations, including authorized workplace speed limits.
  - Yield the right of way to ambulances, fire trucks, and other vehicles in emergency situations.
  - Keep a safe distance of approximately 3 truck lengths from the PIT ahead.
  - Look in the direction they're going and keep a clear view of their path of travel.
  - Slow down and sound the horn at cross aisles and other locations where vision is obstructed.
  - Don't pass other PITs traveling in the same direction at intersections, blind spots, or other dangerous locations.
  - Keep a safe distance from the edge of ramps or platforms while on any of the following:
    - Elevated docks
    - Elevated platforms
    - Freight cars.
- Make sure operators keep PITs under control at all times, including doing all of the following:
  - Drive at a speed that allows the PIT to be stopped safely
  - Drive more slowly on wet or slippery floors
  - Reduce speed to a safe level while turning
  - Avoid driving over loose objects.



### WAC 296-863-40015

#### Make sure PIT loads are carried safely

##### You must

- 1) Make sure loads are stable, safe and within the rated load capacity of the PIT.
- 2) Do both of the following when picking up a load:
  - Place the load engaging means under the load as far as possible.
  - Tilt the mast carefully backwards to stabilize the load.
- 3) Make sure not to tilt the load engaging means forward when it's elevated unless:
  - Picking up a load
  - or**
  - Depositing a load on a rack or stack.
- 4) Do both of the following when traveling with a load:
  - Keep the load trailing if it obstructs the operator's forward view.
  - Travel with the load upslope when climbing or descending slopes of more than 10 percent.
- 5) Do both of the following when climbing a slope:
  - Tilt the load and load engagement means backwards if necessary to stabilize the load
  - and**
  - Raise the load and load engagement means only as far as necessary to clear the surface.
- 6) Make sure PITS with attachments are operated as partially loaded trucks, even if they're **not** carrying a load.

# Operations

WAC 296-863-400

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-40020

#### Meet these requirements when the operator leaves the normal operating position

##### You must

- Make sure operators do the following when getting off the PIT:
  - Fully lower the load engaging means
  - Neutralize the controls
  - Set the brakes.
- Make sure operators do the following when leaving a PIT unattended:
  - Fully lower the load engaging means
  - Neutralize the controls
  - Shut off power
  - Set the brakes
  - Block the wheels, if parked on an incline.



##### Note:

- A PIT is unattended when the operator:
  - Is more than 25 feet away**or**
  - Can't see the PIT.

### WAC 296-863-40025

#### Meet these requirements when operating near railroad tracks

##### You must

- Make sure PITs are driven diagonally across railroad tracks, whenever possible.
- Make sure PITs are parked 8 feet 6 inches or more from the center of any railroad tracks.



### **WAC 296-863-40030**

#### **Meet this requirement when using motorized hand trucks**

##### **You must**

- Make sure motorized hand trucks enter elevators and other confining areas with the load end forward.

### **WAC 296-863-40035**

#### **Meet these requirements when using elevators**

##### **You must**

- Do both of the following when driving PITs onto an elevator:
  - Approach slowly
  - Enter the elevator squarely after the elevator car is leveled.
- Do all the following after the PIT is positioned on the elevator:
  - Neutralize the controls
  - Shut off the power
  - Set the brakes.

# Operations

WAC 296-863-400

## Rule

**WAC 296-863-40040**

**Meet these requirements when using dockboards (bridge plates)**

### You must

- Make sure dockboards aren't overloaded:
  - Make sure they're strong enough to carry the load imposed on them.
  - Make sure loads don't exceed the dockboard's rated capacity.
- Do the following when using dockboards:
  - Drive slowly and carefully over dockboards.
  - Properly secure dockboards before driving on them.
- Make sure powered dockboards meet the design and construction requirements of U.S. Department of Commerce Commercial Standard CS 202-56 (1961) Industrial Lifts and Hinged Loading Ramps.
- Do the following when using portable dockboards:
  - Use anchors or other devices that will prevent slipping.
  - Make sure they have handholds or other effective means for safe handling.



### WAC 296-863-40045

#### Meet these requirements when loading or unloading railroad cars with a PIT

##### You must

- Check the railroad car flooring for breaks or weakness before driving on it.
- Set the brakes and use wheel stops or other recognized positive protection to keep railcars from moving:
  - During loading or unloading operations
  - or**
  - While dockboards (bridge plates) are in position.
- Meet these requirements when using PITs to open or close freight car doors:
  - The PIT has to have an approved device specifically designed to open and close doors.
  - The device has to be designed so that force will be applied to the door parallel to door travel.
  - The PIT operator has to be trained to use the device and have full view of the operation.
  - People must be kept clear while the door is being moved.



# Operations

WAC 296-863-400

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-40050

#### Meet these requirements when loading or unloading highway trucks with PITs

##### You must

- Check the truck or trailer flooring for breaks or weakness before driving on it.
- Prevent movement of trucks or trailers during loading or unloading by:
  - Setting the brakes
  - and**
  - Chocking or blocking the wheels.



##### Exemptions:

- You can use mechanical means instead of wheel chocks or blocks to secure the trailer to the loading dock.
- Wheel chocks or blocks aren't required when:
  - The mechanical means prevents the trailer from moving away from the dock.
  - The mechanical equipment is used and maintained as recommended by the manufacturer.
  - Damaged mechanical equipment is immediately removed from service.



##### Note:

- You may need to use fixed jacks to keep a semi-trailer that's not coupled to a tractor from up ending during loading or unloading.



### WAC 296-863-40055

#### Meet these additional requirements when operating liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fueled PITs

##### You must

- Make sure you don't park PITs near:
  - Sources of heat, open flames, or similar ignition sources**or**
  - Open pits, such as service pits, that don't have adequate ventilation.
- Make sure PITs stored inside a garage don't have:
  - A leak in the fuel system
  - Fuel containers filled beyond the maximum filling capacity.



##### Reference:

- See WAC 296-24-47505(12), Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases, for maximum filling capacities.

# Operations

WAC 296-863-400

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-40060

#### Make sure work platforms and PITs used to lift people meet these requirements

##### You must

- Make sure work platforms:
  - Are securely fastened to the lifting carriage or forks
  - Have standard guardrails and toeboards on all sides.
- Guard the area between the platform and the PIT mast to prevent employee contact with chains or other shear points.
- Make sure PITs used to elevate a work platform have a lift mechanism that can't drop faster than 135 feet per minute in the event of a system failure.
- Make sure the lifting carriage or forks are prevented from tilting.



##### Note:

- Examples of how this may be accomplished are the use of:
  - A control lever that prevents the inadvertent movement**or**
  - Use of a strap or other device to hold the control lever in position.

##### You must

- Make sure PITs with controls (vertical only, or horizontal and vertical) that can be elevated with the lifting carriage or forks, have a way for people on the platform to shut off power to the PIT.



##### Note:

- You can find the minimum requirements for standard railings of various types of construction in WAC 296-24-75011, Railings, toeboards and cover specifications.



### WAC 296-863-40065

### Operate PITs using elevated work platforms safely

#### You must

- Make sure the PIT operator:
  - Is attending the lift equipment when workers are on the platform
  - Is in the normal operating position while raising or lowering the platform.



#### Note:

- A PIT is unattended when the operator:
  - Is more than 25 feet away**or**
  - Can't see the PIT.

#### You must

- Make sure the operator does **not** move the PIT from one point to another while workers are on the platform.
  - The operator may inch or maneuver the PIT at very low speed with workers on the platform.

# Notes

---

# Hazardous (Classified) Locations

WAC 296-863-500

## Summary

### YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

#### To use PITs safely in hazardous (classified) locations

#### You must

Use the appropriate approved PITs in hazardous (classified) locations

WAC 296-863-50005 .....500-2

Hazardous  
Locations



# Hazardous (Classified) Locations

WAC 296-863-500

## Rule

WAC 296-863-50005

### Use the appropriate PITs in hazardous (classified) locations

#### You must

- Make sure PITS are used in hazardous (classified) locations as follows:
  - PITS authorized to be used in Class 1 locations are shown in Table 1, Approved PIT Use in Class 1 Locations.
  - PITS authorized to be used in Class 2 locations are shown in Table 2, Approved PIT Use in Class 2 Locations.
  - PITS authorized to be used in Class 3 locations are shown in Table 3, Approved PIT Use in Class 3 Locations.
- PITS authorized to be used in unclassified locations are:
  - Approved PITS designated as Type D, E, G, or LP**and**
  - PITS that meet the requirements of a Type D, E, G, or LP PIT.



#### Definitions:

- An **unclassified location** is an area that's not designated as a Class 1, 2, or 3 location.
- **Designations** means a code used to show the different types of hazardous (classified) locations where PITs can be safely used:
  - **D** refers to trucks that are diesel engine powered that have minimum safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
  - **DS** refers to diesel powered trucks that, in addition to meeting all the requirements for type D trucks, are provided with additional safeguards to the exhaust, fuel and electrical systems.

-Continued-



# Hazardous (Classified) Locations

WAC 296-863-500

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-50005 (Continued)

- **DY** refers to diesel powered trucks that have all the safeguards of the DS trucks and, in addition, any electrical equipment is completely enclosed. They are equipped with temperature limitation features.
- **E** refers to electrically powered trucks that have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
- **ES** refers to electrically powered trucks that, in addition to all of the requirements for the E trucks, have additional safeguards to the electrical system to prevent emission of hazardous sparks and to limit surface temperatures.
- **EE** refers to electrically powered trucks that have, in addition to all of the requirements for the E and ES type trucks, have their electric motors and all other electrical equipment completely enclosed.
- **EX** refers to electrically powered trucks that differ from E, ES, or EE type trucks in that the electrical fittings and equipment are designed, constructed and assembled to be used in atmospheres containing flammable vapors or dusts.
- **G** refers to gasoline powered trucks that have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
- **GS** refers to gasoline powered trucks that are provided with additional exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems safeguards.
- **LP** refers to liquefied petroleum gas-powered trucks that, in addition to meeting all the requirements for type G trucks, have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
- **LPS** refers to liquefied petroleum gas-powered trucks that in addition to meeting the requirements for LP type trucks, have additional exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems safeguards.

-Continued-





# Hazardous (Classified) Locations

WAC 296-863-500

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-50005 (Continued)



#### Note:

- Tables 1, 2, and 3 show the type of approved PITs that can be used in the appropriate divisions and groups.
- PITS can't be used in divisions and groups that don't have a PIT designation listed.
- Approved PITs will be marked or labeled with the designation of the PIT. See WAC 296-863-20010, Make sure PITs are properly labeled.

**Table 1**  
**Approved PIT Use in Class 1 Locations**

Class 1							
Locations in which flammable gases or vapors are, or may be, present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures							
Division 1				Division 2			
Conditions exist continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions.				Conditions may occur due to accidentally, for example, due to a puncture of a storage drum.			
Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Acetylene	Hydrogen	Ethyl ether	Acetone Alcohols Benzene Gasoline Lacquer Solvent	Acetylene	Hydrogen	Ethyl ether	Acetone Alcohols Benzene Gasoline Lacquer Solvent
No PIT type can be used	No PIT type can be used	No PIT type can be used	Use this PIT type: <b>EX</b>	No PIT type can be used	No PIT type can be used	No PIT type can be used	Use this PIT type: <b>DS</b> <b>DY</b> <b>ES</b> <b>EE</b> <b>EX</b> <b>GS</b> <b>LPS</b>

-Continued-



# Hazardous (Classified) Locations

WAC 296-863-500

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-50005 (Continued)

**Table 2**  
**Approved PIT Use in Class 2 Locations**

<b>Class 2</b>					
Locations which are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust					
<b>Division 1</b>			<b>Division 2</b>		
Explosive mixture may be present under normal operating conditions, or where failure of equipment may cause the condition to exist simultaneously with arcing or sparking of electrical equipment, or where dusts of an electrically conducting nature may be present.			Explosive mixture not normally present, but where deposits of dust may cause heat rise in electrical equipment, or where such deposits may be ignited by arcs or sparks from electrical equipment.		
<b>Group E</b>	<b>Group F</b>	<b>Group G</b>	<b>Group E</b>	<b>Group F</b>	<b>Group G</b>
Metal dust	Carbon black Coal dust Coke dust	Grain dust Flour dust Starch dust Organic dust	Metal dust	Carbon black Coal dust Coke dust	Grain dust Flour dust Starch dust Organic dust
No PIT type can be used	Use this PIT type: <b>EX</b>	Use this PIT type: <b>EX</b>	No PIT type can be used	Use this PIT type: <b>EX</b> <b>DY</b> <b>EE</b>	Use this PIT type: <b>DS</b> <b>DY</b> <b>ES</b> <b>EE</b> <b>EX</b> <b>GS</b> <b>LPS</b>

-Continued-

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Hazardous  
Locations



# Hazardous (Classified) Locations

WAC 296-863-500

## Rule

WAC 296-863-50005 (Continued)

**Table 3**  
**Approved PIT Use in Class 3 Locations**

<b>Class 3</b> Locations where easily ignitable fibers or flyings are present but not likely to be in suspension in quantities sufficient to produce ignitable mixtures	
<b>Division 1</b> Locations in which easily ignitable fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured, or used.	<b>Division 2</b> Locations in which easily ignitable fibers are stored or handled (except in the process of manufacture).
Use this PIT type:  <b>DY</b>  <b>EE</b>  <b>EX</b>	Use this PIT type:  <b>DS</b>  <b>DY</b>  <b>E</b>  <b>ES</b>  <b>EE</b>  <b>EX</b>  <b>GS</b>  <b>LPS</b>

Hazardous  
Locations



# Training Summary

WAC 296-863-600

## YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

### To make sure PIT operators are competent

#### You must

##### Operator training

Make sure PIT operators are trained

WAC 296-863-60005 .....600-2

Retrain PIT operators as required

WAC 296-863-60010 .....600-5

Evaluate PIT operators performance

WAC 296-863-60015 .....600-6

Training



# Training

WAC 296-863-600

## Rule

**WAC 296-863-60005**

### **Make sure PIT operators are trained**

#### **You must**

- Make sure employees successfully complete an operator training program before operating PITs. The only time a trainee can operate a PIT is:
  - Under the direct supervision of a person who has the knowledge, training, and experience to train and evaluate operators**and**
  - When operating the PIT doesn't endanger the trainee or other employees.
- Make sure training is done by you, or someone you designate, that has the knowledge, training, and experience to:
  - Conduct the training**and**
  - Evaluate trainee competence.
- Make sure your operator training program consists of:
  - Formal instruction
    - Such as lecture and discussion, interactive computer learning, video tapes, and written material.
  - Practical training
    - Such as demonstrations done by the trainer and practical exercises performed by trainees.
  - Evaluation of trainee performance
- Make sure the initial operator training program covers the subjects in Table 4, Required Training Topics.

**-Continued-**



### WAC 296-863-60005 (Continued)



**Note:**

- If an operator has previously received training specified in Table 4, Required Training Topics, additional training in that topic isn't required if:
  - The training was appropriate to the PIT and working conditions in your workplace
  - and**
  - The employee has passed a PIT performance evaluation within the last 3 years.

**-Continued-**



# Training

WAC 296-863-600

## Rule

### WAC 296-863-60005 (Continued)

**Table 4**  
**Required Training Topics**

Topics related to powered industrial truck	Topics related to your workplace
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Operating instructions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Surface conditions where the PIT will be operated</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Warnings and precautions for the types of PIT the operator will be authorized to operate</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Composition of loads to be carried and load stability</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Differences between the PIT and the automobile</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Load manipulation, stacking, and unstacking</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>PIT controls and instrumentation: Where they are located, what they do, and how they work</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Pedestrian traffic in areas where the PIT will be operated</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Engine or motor operation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Narrow aisles and other restricted places where the PIT will be operated</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Steering and maneuvering</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Use of door opening and closing devices</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Visibility (including restrictions due to loading)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hazardous (classified) locations where the PIT will be operated</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fork and attachment adaptation, operation, and use limitations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ramps and other sloped surfaces that could affect the PITs stability</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>PIT capacity</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Closed environments and other areas where insufficient ventilation or poor PIT maintenance could cause a buildup of carbon monoxide or diesel exhaust</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>PIT stability</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Other unique or potentially hazardous environmental conditions in the workplace that could affect safe operation</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Any PIT inspection and maintenance that the operator will be required to perform</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Refueling</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Charging and recharging of batteries</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Operating limitations</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Any other operating instructions, warnings, or precautions listed in the operator's manual for the types of PIT that the employee is being trained to operate</li></ul>	

**-Continued-**

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### WAC 296-863-60005 (Continued)

#### You must

- Keep written records of operator training and evaluations that include the following information:
  - Name of the operator
  - Date of the training
  - Date of the evaluation
  - Name of the person giving the training or evaluation.

### WAC 296-863-60010

#### Retrain PIT operators as required

#### You must

- Provide PIT operators refresher training if **any** of the following occur:
  - The operator is involved in an accident or near-miss incident
  - The operator is seen operating the PIT in an unsafe manner
  - An evaluation shows the operator isn't operating the PIT safely
  - The operator is assigned to drive a different type or modified PIT
  - Conditions in the workplace change that could affect safe operation of the PIT.



#### Note:

- Refresher training is required only in those topics where the operator has been found deficient.





# Training

WAC 296-863-600

## Rule

**WAC 296-863-60015**

### **Evaluate PIT operators performance**

#### **You must**

- Evaluate PIT operators performance at each of these times:
  - As part of their initial training program
  - After refresher training to determine the effectiveness of the training
  - At least once every 3 years.



# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

WAC 296-863-700

## Definitions



### **ANSI**

Is an acronym for the American National Standards Institute.

### **Authorized person (maintenance)**

Means a person who has been designated to perform maintenance on a PIT.

### **Authorized person (training)**

Means a person approved or assigned by the employer to perform training for powered industrial truck operators.

### **Approved**

Means listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory or a federal agency that issues approvals for equipment such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA); the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH); Department of Transportation; or U.S. Coast Guard, which issue approvals for such equipment.

### **Bridge plate (dockboard)**

Means a device used to span the distance between rail cars or highway vehicles and loading platforms.

### **Classified location or hazardous location**

Means areas that could be hazardous because of explosive or flammable atmospheres. These locations are broken down into the following categories:

- Class I locations are areas where flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures.
- Class II locations are areas where the presence of combustible dust could be sufficient to produce explosions.
- Class III locations are areas where the presence of easily ignitable fibers are suspended in the air but aren't in large enough quantities to produce ignitable mixtures.

**-Continued-**



# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

WAC 296-863-700

## Definitions

### WAC 296-863-700 (Continued)

#### Counterweight

Means a weight used to counteract or the load being carried by the truck, or to increase the load carrying capacity of a truck.

#### Designations

Means a code used to show the different types of hazardous (classified) locations where PITs can be safely used:

- **D** refers to trucks that are diesel engine powered that have minimum safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
- **DS** refers to diesel powered trucks that, in addition to meeting all the requirements for type D trucks, are provided with additional safeguards to the exhaust, fuel and electrical systems.
- **DY** refers to diesel powered trucks that have all the safeguards of the DS trucks and, in addition, any electrical equipment is completely enclosed. They are equipped with temperature limitation features.
- **E** refers to electrically powered trucks that have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
- **ES** refers to electrically powered trucks that, in addition to all of the requirements for the E trucks, have additional safeguards to the electrical system to prevent emission of hazardous sparks and to limit surface temperatures.
- **EE** refers to electrically powered trucks that have, in addition to all of the requirements for the E and ES type trucks, have their electric motors and all other electrical equipment completely enclosed.
- **EX** refers to electrically powered trucks that differ from E, ES, or EE type trucks in that the electrical fittings and equipment are designed, constructed and assembled to be used in atmospheres containing flammable vapors or dusts.
- **G** refers to gasoline powered trucks that have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.

**-Continued-**

# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

WAC 296-863-700

## Definitions



### WAC 296-863-700 (Continued)

- **GS** refers to gasoline powered trucks that are provided with additional exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems safeguards.
- **LP** refers to liquefied petroleum gas-powered trucks that, in addition to meeting all the requirements for type G trucks, have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
- **LPS** refers to liquefied petroleum gas-powered trucks that, in addition to meeting the requirements for LP type trucks, have additional exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems safeguards.

### Electrolyte

Means a chemical, usually acid, that's mixed with water to produce electricity.

### Flammable liquid

Means any liquid having a flashpoint below 100°F (37.8°C), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 100°F (37.8°C) or higher, the total of which make up 99% or more of the total volume of the mixture.

### Flashpoint

Means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off enough vapor to ignite.

### Front-end attachment

Means a device that's attached to the forks or lifting device of the truck.

### Lanyard

Means a flexible line of webbing, rope, or cable used to secure a harness to an anchor point.

### Listed by report

Means a reporting listing the field assembly, installation procedures, or both, for a UL listed product that doesn't have generally recognized installation requirements.

-Continued-



# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

WAC 296-863-700

## Definitions

### WAC 296-863-700 (Continued)

#### Liquefied petroleum gas

Means any gas that's composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons, or mixtures of them; propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or iso-butane), and butylenes.

#### Load engaging

Means a device attached to a powered industrial truck and used to manipulate or carry a load.

#### Motorized hand truck

Means a powered truck with wheeled forks designed to go under or between pallets and is controlled by a walking or riding operator.

#### Nationally recognized testing laboratory

Means an organization recognized by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration that conducts safety tests on equipment and materials.

#### Order picker

Means a truck controlled by an operator who is stationed on a platform that moves with the load engaging means.

#### Powered industrial truck (PIT)

Means a mobile, power-driven vehicle used to carry, push, pull, lift, stack, or tier material.

#### Rough terrain forklift truck

Means a truck intended to be used on unimproved natural terrain and at construction sites.

#### Safety harness (full body harness)

Means a configuration of connected straps to distribute a fall arresting force over at least the thighs, shoulders and pelvis, with provisions for attaching a lanyard, lifeline, or deceleration devices.

**-Continued-**

# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

WAC 296-863-700

## Definitions

### WAC 296-863-700 (Continued)

#### **Tie-off point (anchorage)**

Means a secure point to attach a lanyard that meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-87035, Appendix C, Personal Fall Arrest Systems.

#### **Vertical load backrest extension**

Means a device that extends vertically from the fork carriage frame.



# Notes

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# Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

Chapter 296-863 WAC

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## Statutory Authority

### 296-863-10005 Scope.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-10005, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

### 296-863-200 Design, Construction, and equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-200, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

### 296-863-20005 Make sure PITs meet design and construction requirements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-20005, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

### 296-863-20010 Meet these requirements when modifying or altering PITs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-20010, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

### 296-863-20015 Make sure PITs are properly labeled.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-20015, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

### 296-863-20020 Protect operators from falling objects.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-20020, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

### 296-863-20025 Provide fall protection on order pickers.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-20025, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

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296-863-20030 Provide directional lights on PITs when required.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-20030, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-20035 Make sure liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fueled PITs meet these requirements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-20035, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-20040 Meet these requirements when converting gasoline fueled PITs to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-20040, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-300 Inspection, repair, maintenance, and servicing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-300, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-30005 Make sure PITs are in safe working condition.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-30005, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-30010 Inspect your PITs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-30010, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-30015 Meet these requirements when repairing PITs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-30015, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

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296-863-30020    Maintain your PITs properly.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-30020, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-30025    Service gasoline fueled PITs safely.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-30025, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-30030    Service liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fueled PITs safely.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-30030, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-30035    Make sure battery changing areas are safe.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-30035, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-30040    Service batteries for electric PITs safely.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-30040, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-400        Operations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-400, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40005    Protect employees around PITS.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40005, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

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## Statutory Authority

296-863-40010    Operate PITs safely.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40010, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40015    Make sure PIT loads are carried safely.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40015, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40020    Meet these requirements when the operator leaves the normal operating position.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40020, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40025    Meet these requirements when operating near railroad tracks.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40025, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40030    Meet this requirement when using motorized hand trucks.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40030, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40035    Meet these requirements when using elevators.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40035, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40040    Meet these requirements when using dockboards (bridge plates).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40040, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

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296-863-40045      Meet these requirements when loading or unloading railroad cars with a PIT.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40045, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40050      Meet these requirements when loading or unloading highway trucks with PITs.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40050, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40055      Meet these additional requirements when operating liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fueled PITs .

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40055, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40060      Make sure work platforms and PITs used to lift people meet these requirements.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40060, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-40065      Operate PITs using elevated work platforms safely.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-40065, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-500          Hazardous (classified) locations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-500, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-50005      Use the appropriate PITs in hazardous (classified) locations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-50005, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

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296-863-600 Training.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-600, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-60005 Make sure PIT operators are trained.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-60005, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-60010 Retrain PIT operators as required.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-60010, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-60015 Evaluate PIT operators performance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-60015, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

296-863-700 Definitions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-19-051 (Order 03-10), § 296-863-700, filed 09/14/04, effective 02/01/05.]

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